HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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980 Chacobo	980 Chacobo	980 Chacobo
980 01 p	10 m	51 i [iota][61] [i-nasalized][62]
980 02 t	11 n	52 i-bar[03] [i-bar-nasalized][62]
980 03 k	12 r-flap	53 a [a-nasalized][62]
980 04 t/s	13 glottal stop	54 o-mid [u][63] (free) [o-mid-nasalized][62 64]
980 05 t/s-hacek	14 h	55 yod
980 06 beta	15 gamma[30] (transitional)	56 w[04]
980 07 s		
980 08 s-hacek-retroflex[01] [s-hacek-retroflex/r][60]		
980 09 s-hacek		

980 $a Chacobo $d Pano $e N Bolivia $f 155 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review)

980 $a Prost, Gilbert R. $b 1967 $c Phonemes of the Chacobo Language $d Linguistics 35.61-65 $q informant $r 2 years (1956-57)

980 $a **INTONATION** $A "Intonation has not been found to be significant. Mode is expressed by word particles." (p.64)

980 $a **PHONOLOGICAL WORD** $A medial CC: sibilant + stop or nasal $A vowel clusters: all are found (including V + identical V) except /i/ + /i-bar/ (p.63)

980 $a **STRESS** $A "In general, high tone and stress are concomitant. According to our present interpretation, they have phonemic status as one suprasegmental phoneme of stress-tone." (p.64) There are examples of final, penultimate, and antepenultimate stress.

980 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)V(C) $A initial C: all C $A final C: /s, s-hacek, s-hacek-retroflex/ $A Apparently VC syllables do not occur. (p.62)

980 01 $A /s-hacek-retroflex/ is described as a "retroflexed-alveopalatal." (p.61)

980 03 $A Source does not specify tongue position for /i-bar/. [JL]

980 04 $A The existence of the feature round for /w/ may be inferred from the dissimilatory phonotactic constraint which prohibits a sequence of [w.o-mid] or [o-mid.w]; /o-mid/ is rounded. [JL]

980 30 $A "A voiced velar fricative...can often be heard in the transition from /i-bar/ to /a/." (p.62)

980 60 $A "In some idolects, the retroflexed-alveopalatal /s-hacek-retroflex/ has a variant [s-hacek-retroflex/r] before the vowels /i-bar/ and /o-mid/." (p.61)

980 61 $A /i/ is realized as [iota] "in word medial position." (p.62)

980 62 $A "Nasalization occurs in a limited distribution and is non-phonemic. Nasalization accompanies vowels or sequences of vowels preceded or followed by /w/." (p.62)

980 63 $A "The vowel /o-mid/ is usually pronounced at mid back rounded tongue position, though it may vary to a high [u]. The allophones [o-mid] and [u] fluctuate freely in word final position and when contiguous to semi-vowels /w/ and /yod/." (p.62)

980 64 $A "Nasalization also accompanies /o-mid/ when /o-mid/ is preceded by /h/ and when /o-mid/ combines with /i/ and /a/ to form the clusters /i.o-mid, o-mid.i, a.o-mid, o-mid.a/." (p.62)